

London, July, 1942

~~SECRET~~

Economic life in Poland

(Report covering period from January 1st  
to April 30th, 1942)



Provisioning situation:

The quota allotments of food in the Reich have been materially reduced beginning with April 6th, 1942. The weekly bread ration was reduced by 250 grammes, the weekly ration of meat and meat products by 100 grammes, whereas the monthly ration of fats was reduced by 50 grammes. Furthermore, only bread (but not wheat bread) can be obtained against the bread ration cards. Supplementary bread ration cards entitle their holders to food articles made from flour, except wheat flour and food articles made therefrom.

A comparative table of food allotments both hitherto in force and those now introduced, arranged according to the several population groups, presents itself as follows:

|  | Meat<br>weekly |        | Bread<br>weekly |          | Fats<br>for 4 weeks |       |
|--|----------------|--------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| People under 20 years                    | 400 g.         | 350 g. | 2,600 g.        | 2,600 g. | 301 g.              | 269g. |
| Normal adults over 20 years              | 400            | 300    | 2,250           | 2,000    | 269                 | 206   |
| Workers engaged in hard<br>labor         | 800            | 600    | 3,650           | 3,400    | 394                 | 306   |
| Workers engaged in hardest<br>type labor | 1,000          | 850    | 4,660           | 4,400    | 738                 | 525   |

Note: The first figures under each heading show allotments hitherto in force, whereas the second figures represent allotments now introduced.

In Pomerania (Pomorze) the allotments of fats to Poles have lately been reduced by 50%. Insofar as meat allotments to Poles are concerned, only beef or horse meat are issued whereas the German population can obtain pork or veal.

The discrimination between the Poles and the Germans in connection with provisioning constitutes a flagrant illustration of the exterminatory anti-Polish policy which is being applied in every direction. Hereinafter follows a characteristic comparison of food allotments in areas incorporated into the Reich. Eliminated from the comparison are the permanent allotments of bread and meat. The quotas allowed to the Poles are 25% lower than those allowed to the Germans.

|                                 | Łódź-City, November 18-25, 1941 |        | Łask-County, December 1-7, 1941 |        |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
|                                 | Germans                         | Poles  | Germans                         | Poles  |
| Butter or margarine             | 350 g.                          | -      | 125 g.                          | 125 g. |
| Sugar                           | 500 "                           | 250 g. | 500 g.                          | 250. " |
| Noodles                         | 100 "                           | -      | -                               | -      |
| Marmalade                       | 100 "                           | -      | -                               | -      |
| Maggi cubes                     | 5 cubes                         | -      | 2 cubes                         | -      |
| Sugar - additional<br>allotment | 500 g.                          | -      | 100 g.                          | -      |
| Potato flour                    | 50 "                            | -      | -                               | -      |
| Synthetic honey                 | -                               | -      | 100 "                           | -      |

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By *OWI* NLE Date *7/2/47*



Special notices issued at frequent intervals announce additional allotments for the German population.

For "German and non-Polish" children the following food articles are being issued by way of illustration:

for children up to 18 months - 1,500 grammes of nutritive foods;  
for children up to 6 years - 500 grammes of body-building starches.

Hereinafter are listed examples of outside of quota allotments for "the German and non-Polish population":

Poznań (March 3-19, 1942): 4 lemons, 125 grammes of candies, 260 grammes of bee honey (for children); 60 1/2 grammes of powdered chocolate; 250 grammes of onions; 25 grammes of pastry; 25 grammes of alimentary paste; 170 grammes of condensed milk; 1,000 grammes of apples (for children & patients);  
Gniezno (March 25-28, 1942): 250 grammes of bee honey; 750 grammes of apples; 150 grammes of pralines; 2 lemons.

Spring agricultural labor in the "Warta country" has been considerably delayed this year. This was due not only to atmospheric conditions, but to an order issued by the Regional Provisioning Bureau. Said order constitutes a telling illustration of the German reconstruction work.

Because of the shortage of potatoes in the warehouses from which the population is being provisioned, the Regional Provisioning Bureau issued in mid-December of 1941 a confidential circular addressed to the County Potato Production Associations directing them forthwith to dig up, before starting any other seasonal agricultural labor, the potato caches and to make deliveries of potatoes to the various towns. The circular contained at the same time a severe censure of the subordinate agencies, because the deliveries of potatoes to the various towns during the autumn season failed to reach even 50% of the planned volume. The County Potato Production Bureaus proceeding to execute the order received caused the immediate opening up of the potato caches and compulsory delivery of potatoes to the warehouses, regardless of the atmospheric conditions. The order was carried out while the thermometer showed on the average a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade below zero. The results were disastrous. Immense quantities of potatoes froze while being transported and rotted in the warehouses so thoroughly, that it was necessary in a number of instances to pump out the putrified filth from the bins, said operation necessitating gas masks to be worn by the workmen.

The provisioning of the population with potatoes is, accordingly, worse than inadequate and the lack of this commodity is felt particularly strongly by the Polish population.

In a number of counties in the areas incorporated into the Reich winter corn sowing was started over again because much of the corn sowed originally perished from the cold in the course of an abnormally long winter. Large areas in the counties of Kolsk and Kutno are inundated notwithstanding a drainage system or possibly because of a faulty construction thereof.

The disaster threatening German economy insofar as husbandry and slaughter of live-stock is concerned, is being counteracted by a special drive, started early in March, for deliveries of shoats. For the purpose of preventing the





slaughter of shoats, practised customarily in the harvest and post-harvest season, the County Provisioning Bureaus are entering into written agreements with farmers, by which the latter obligate themselves to deliver a stipulated number of shoats at high prices.

Liquidation of Polish holdings:

The German Journal of Laws published in March, 1942, an ordinance issued by Field Marshal Goering, in his capacity as coordinator of the four-year plan, by which ordinance any and all Polish and Jewish property holdings located in the areas incorporated into the Reich became confiscated for the benefit of a fund for front soldiers. The law in question constitutes no new hardship for the Polish population, because for practical purposes the entire Polish property holdings have long since become confiscated. While giving legal sanction to this condition of things, the law in question is most likely to serve as an important factor of German propaganda among the troops at the front.

By an ordinance issued at the end of March, the Reich Minister of Justice set March 31, 1943, as the final date for filing titles to and claims for land. Property rights and accounts receivable of Poles have been invalidated. The Germans are entitled to compensation for their amounts due, which provision, however, applies only to Germans from the III ethnic group on.

March 31, 1943, was also set as the final date for re-appraisal and for recording titles in the areas incorporated into the Reich. Only persons of other than Polish nationality may file the pertinent motions.

By an ordinance issued jointly by the Reich Minister of Justice and the Reich Minister of the Interior, any and all companies dealing in farming and building lots in all eastern districts of the German Reich have been dissolved as of March 14, 1942. The regulation in question stands probably in some connection with Governor Greiser's notice in re suspending further allotments of land for newly started settlements and aims at rendering possible a planned colonization and building activity after the war.

The Poznań Provincial Credit Institution at Poznań is at present being liquidated. The mortgage certificates are being converted by the German credit institution at their nominal value and a rate of 21.2 for 1 RM and at a price of 103.5 per mortgage certificate of the German credit institution. The conversion, however, applies of course only to such mortgage certificates which on September 1, 1939, were held by Germans.

The estates of the Prince of Pless are still-just as they have been before September 1, 1939-under the management of a receiver, which function is being exercised for and on behalf of the Reich by one Ludwig, attorney of Breslau. Both heirs of the owner who died in 1939 have a share in the management of the property.

Building activity:

In connection with the ordinance issued by Goering in his capacity of coordinator of the four year plan and introducing not only a reduction of any and all building activity to a minimum, but also the use of the cheapest materials possible, Himmler, in his capacity as Reich Commissar, for the consolidation of Germanism issued an executive order applying to territories incorporated into the Reich. The executive order in question deals with the problem of so-called "mud building" and contains a number of directions which are important from the point of view of public security, etc.





The German press, published in the western sections of Poland, motivates the issuance of the executive order in point with the shortage of adequate raw materials and with insufficient transportation facilities. In furtherance of Himmler's action, a bureau of information on mud building (Lehmbaubera-tungsstelle) has been set up at Poznań.

Once upon a time Poland had been built of wood, in later days of stone and now - by the grace of Himmler - she is about to become built of mud. These are indeed admirable methods as well as results of the grandiose workings of "German reconstruction work".

According to the "Cracow Gazette" (Krakauer Zeitung) there is being planned the construction of a motor highway Koenigsberg-Ciechanów-Warsaw, as well as of a motor highway running through the Vistula country, by way of Toruń-Plock-Medlin-Warsaw and possibly extending as far as Cracow.

Beginning with April 1, 1942, ten rural municipalities (six of them in toto) of the Poznań County and four rural municipalities (one of them in toto) of the County of Śrem were incorporated into the City of Poznań. Said incorporation carried out pursuant to an ordinance issued under date of January 7th, 1942, by the district governor, is being motivated by the necessity of extending the City of Poznań area to the eastern bank of the Warta river, because the present topography of the city showed an excessive growth on the western bank of the above mentioned river. The shifting of the city's boundary lines - which by the way had already been contemplated by the Polish Government - will have a material influence on the city's further development and will link it closer with the river. A new bridge connecting the two sections of the city is being planned, also the construction of an airfield for passenger air-traffic, of an extensive trans-shipping railway yard, etc., all these improvements to be built on the areas now incorporated into the city, to which a surface of 6,310.6 hectares (15,593.49 acres) is thus to be added, with an increase in population by 4,184 inhabitants. The incorporated rural municipalities are to acquire the full legal status applying to the City of Poznań, beginning with the date of their incorporation.

Ration cards for wearing apparel issued to Germans in Pomerania (and all through the Reich as well) specify 120 different items, while those issued to Poles specify 70 different items for men and 60 for women and children. The ration cards issued to Poles bear a conspicuous stamp imprint "P". In addition to the smaller number of items the ration cards for wearing apparel issued to Poles have a considerably lesser purchasing power. While the Germans may with their ration cards purchase clothing materials containing some admixture of wool, the Poles can secure only ready-made garments manufactured from shoddy materials and linen-cloth in quantities up to 2 meters in length.

#### Foreign labor:

The official monthly published by Field Marshal Goering, in his capacity as coordinator of the "four year plan" states figures showing the number of foreign workers employed in the Reich and gives details concerning the social welfare institutions operating for their benefit. The majority of these workers live in special "camps", of which there were 4,580 in the entire Reich at the close of 1941.

The number of Poles working in the Reich amounts to 1,100,000 heads including the war prisoners and constitutes 55% of foreign workers employed in the Reich (out of a total of 2,140,000). According to the "Warsaw Gazette"





(Warschauer Zeitung), issue No. 93, out of a total of Polish workmen in the Reich, 655,000 have either volunteered for work or were forcibly drafted, while the remaining 435,000 were war prisoners, employed on various kinds of labor.

According to the "Warsaw Gazette" (Warschauer Zeitung), issue No. 77, it is being planned to "recruit" in 1942 from the territory of the so-called "General Gouvernement" 120,000 farm laborers and 30,000 artisans for work in the Reich.

#### New credits:

The Journal of Laws, issue No. 11, of the Reich Minister of Agriculture contained an ordinance in re granting credits and loans for newly established or reconstructed farms to the extent of 7,000 Rm. to any one such establishment. Such service applies only to farming establishments of over 25 hectares (61.77 acres).

#### Shortage of skilled labor:

The imposing figure of 650 farm schools operating in the "Warta country" alone is proof positive of the immense stress being put by the leaders of the Reich's economic life on the task of increasing the supply of skilled labor for agricultural and affiliated pursuits. Of these 650 farm schools there are located in the several administrative districts: 275 in the district of Inowrocław; 250 in the district of Poznań; and 125 in the district of Łódź. According to statements made by the German press, the students number 11,000. There is no doubt that three-fourths of the 650 farm schools consist of one week instruction courses. That conclusion must perforce be reached on the basis of experience gathered to date. Big words, but negligible results.

#### Industry:

According to statements made in the German press 132 new industrial establishments came into being in the district "Gdańsk-West Prussia". Of this number 76 are establishments of the building industry, 13 of the machine industry and 11 of the textile industry. Furthermore 249 industrial establishments, mostly small plants, are operating under receivership management, 263 plants are inactive and 91 have been liquidated.

#### Elasticity:

The considerable degree of the elasticity of the German nationalistic policy in the territories incorporated into the Reich is best evidenced by the fact - unthinkable by the way in other parts of Western Poland - that in the district of Ciechanów, which was incorporated into East Prussia, a farmers' magazine published in the Polish language, under the caption "Farmer's Weekly" (Tygodnik Rolniczy) had been started of late.





COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS  
(Transcripts)

Reich S.S. Director  
Reich Commissar for  
the consolidation of  
Germanism.

Berlin, September 12, 1940



Ordinance in re determining and segregation of population  
in the incorporated eastern territories.

A. Principle:

Before proceeding with the fundamental re-arrangement of the population in the incorporated eastern territories, it is essential to acquire a thorough understanding of the following facts:

I. Present status of the population.

According to the latest statistics, the four eastern provinces, including territories of the old Reich, were inhabited by:

8,100,000 Germans  
600,000 Jews  
8,530,000 Poles  
180,000 other nationalities (Slovaks,  
Ukrainians, Russians & Czechs)

When evaluating these figures, it should be borne in mind that outside of the Warta Province (Warthegau) there are large national groups, which it is impossible definitely to classify from the point of view of nationality. This is especially the case in the Province of Gdansk-East Prussia, with:

- 1) 120,000 Kashubians
- 2) 100,000 (in round figures) erstwhile Poles, who due to inter-marriage and cultural influences are leaning to Germanism);

in the Katowice region, with:

- 1) 120,000 Silesians (Slonzaken)
- 2) 400,000 - 500,000 Upper-Silesians (Wasserpollacken);

in the Cieszanów region and the County of Suwałki, with:

5,000 (in round figures) Mazurians.

II. Future composition of the population.

Group A: Persons of German nationality, possessing German citizenship and German civic rights.

Group B: Persons of German origin, who must be re-educated as full-value Germans and, accordingly, must possess German citizenship, at first, however, without civic rights. Full Germanization of such persons should be carried on to the greatest possible extent.

Group C: Valuable individuals of other nationalities, as well as German renegades, who possess German citizenship, subject to cancellation. Such persons must be re-Germanized in the old Reich.



Group D:

According to our national-socialistic notions, such persons may be determined only by being racially segregated. Persons thus selected must, above anything else, be re-Germanized, that is they must regain their German blood they have forsaken. The history of the East shows that wholesale attempts, not undertaken from the racial point of view, at Germanizing the eastern provinces produced negative results and caused the loss of these provinces.

B. Procedure.

For purposes of determining and segregating the population in the incorporated eastern territories, the following instructions are herewith issued and are to be binding upon all the interested government agencies:

1) Determining of nationality:

The Reich governors and provincial presidents shall cause lists of German nationals to be prepared. As far as the Silesia is concerned, the proper authority is the present deputy regional director acting as plenipotentiary of the Reich Commissar for the consolidation of Germanism.

Conditions for being entered on the list of German nationals:

Acceptable for being entered is one:

a) whoever, prior to September 1, 1939, proved his German nationality;

b) who, although he did not prove his German nationality by September 1st, 1939, at a later date made a pertinent deposition, provided such deposition was substantiated by facts such as origin, race, education and culture. The decisive factor in doubtful cases is whether or not the given individual constitutes a racially valuable national accession.

Treated as a German, pursuant to Item a), shall also be any individual, who in his home-life does not use the German language (Mazurians, Kashubians, Silesians, Upper-Silesians), but who, prior to September 1, 1939, admitted his German nationality.

For practical purposes of the several government agencies, the list of German nationals shall be split up into 4 groups:

1) Persons of German origin (Volksdeutsche), who actively participated in the national struggle. By active participation is being understood, in addition to membership in any of the German organizations, also any other deliberate championing of Germanism against any foreign nationality.

2) Persons of German nationality, who - though they did not actively champion the German cause - have unquestionably preserved their German spirit.

3) Persons of German origin, who in the course of years, have become connected with Polonism, but as to whom it may be assumed that they would become full-value members of the German nation. To this group belong also persons of German origin, who live in wedlock with mates of non-German nationality, but where the German spouse exercises the dominating influence





in the family. Persons of Mazurian, Kashoubian, Silesian and Upper-Silesian origin, who are to be included into the German nation, shall *a priori* be assigned to this 3rd group.

4) Persons of German origin, who turned Poles (renegades). Persons not included in the list of German nationals are either Poles or other alien nationals. Their treatment is covered by Item B.II. Those belonging to groups 1 and 2 are Germans by origin (Volksdeutsche), who shall be made use of in connection with the reconstruction work in the East. The differentiation between group 1 and group 2 is important for the NSDAP. Accepted for membership in the party are, pursuant to instructions of the Vice-Chancellor, in the beginning only persons belonging to group 1.

Those belonging to groups 3 and 4 must, by intensive educational work in the old Reich, be made in the course of time into full-value Germans or re-Germanized.

When determining the classification of a person into group 4, the principle to follow is that not even one drop of German blood should be permitted to be of use to an alien nationality. Protective police measures are to be applied to those who avoid being Germanized.

Children who could not possibly be held accountable for the actions of their parents, should not suffer for the parents' guilt. The Reich will take care of their bringing up and education. Detailed provisions relative to this problem, as well as to the further measures of treatment of renegades who have not been accepted for entry on the lists of German nationals, shall be issued by the chief of the security police (Sicherheitspolizei) and of the S.D., in keeping with the instructions of the Reich Director of the S.S. and of the Reich Commissar, for the consolidation of Germanism.

### III. Regulating of the citizenship question.

a) persons belonging to groups 1 and 2 of the list of German nationals shall receive German citizenship and civic rights;

b) persons belonging to group 3 of the list of German nationals shall receive German citizenship;

c) persons belonging to group 4 of the list of German nationals and such of alien nationalities, who shall be deemed valuable from the racial point of view (Ukrainians, White Russians, Czechs, Lithuanians), shall receive German citizenship individually and subject to cancellation.

d) all other nationally alien persons shall be considered as standing under the protection of the German Reich and shall possess a limited measure of civic rights.

### Iv. Verification of the Polish population.

The verification of the Polish population and the accepting of suitable individuals for Germanization from among those standing under the protection of the German Reich shall be handled by the Central Re-settlement Bureaus. The latter are undertaking these experiments from the racial,





sanitary and political point of view. The Reich Director of the S.S. and the Reich Commissar for the consolidation of Germanism shall issue specific executive orders anent this matter.

(signed) Himmler

In connection with the proceedings in re verification and segregation of population in the incorporated eastern territories, there, shall be held at the same time summary proceedings for the purpose of changing Polonized given and family names and of restoring them to their purely Germanic form.

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Ordinance in re establishing of a ghetto in  
the City of Warsaw

1. Pursuant to the ordinance in re restrictions of residence in the General Gouvernement of September 13, 1940 (Journal of Ordinance of the General Gouvernement, p. 288), there is being established in the City of Warsaw a ghetto, wherein must reside Jews inhabiting Warsaw, or moving into said city.

The streets hereinafter specified shall constitute the boundary lines separating the ghetto from the rest of the city's area (follows list of streets).

2. Poles residing in the area of the ghetto must move to an address elsewhere in the city before October 31, 1940. The Housing Bureau of the Polish City Administration shall allot living quarters.

In the event the Poles fail to vacate their quarters in the ghetto by the aforespecified date, they shall be forcibly evicted. In case of forcible eviction, they shall be permitted to take along only a refugee baggage, bedding and heirlooms.

Poles are not permitted to settle in the German section of the city.

3. Jews residing outside of the ghetto area must move thither by October 31, 1940. They may take along only refugee baggage and bedding. The Senior of the Jewish Council shall have charge of allotting living quarters.

Warsaw, October 2, 1940

Chief of the Warsaw District

(signed) Dr. Fischer, Governor

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Official Journal of the Chief of the Warsaw District  
No. 10, 1940 - Item 2

Jews forbidden to bow to Germans (Circular No. 3/41 of the Chief of the Bureau, dated January 9, 1941).

Several among the County Commissioners issued orders to the effect that the male Jewish population should salute Germans in uniform, by removing their headgear. It turned out that salutations on the part of the Jews were distasteful to the Germans. I, accordingly, request that any such orders be





cancelled, such cancellation to become effective forthwith and that it be publicly announced, specifying expressly that Jews should discontinue saluting the Germans. In counties where the regulation about Jews saluting has not as yet been introduced, I also request that the order forbidding Jews to salute Germans be issued.

(Official Journal of the Chief of the Warsaw District  
No. 2, 1941 - Item 9)

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PUBLIC NOTICE

in re behavior of the Jewish population  
within the City of Warsaw.

1. Jews are forbidden:

- a) to enter the Adolf Hitler Platz;
- b) to enter any park, except in the area threatened by the epidemic;
- c) to use the Siegasstrase (Victory Street).

A prohibition covering other streets and squares shall be in each instance announced publicly.

These regulations do not apply to Jewish labor detachments marched to work in military formation.

In individual instances the Jews must be able to produce a written permit or official summons issued by a government agency located in an area covered by the prohibitive order.

2. When meeting persons wearing German uniforms the Jews must - in a noticeable manner - step aside and, when ordered, get off the sidewalk.

3. Violations of this order are punishable under Art. 2 of the Ordinance in re administrative penalties of September 13, 1940, by a fine up to Zł. 1,000.- and, if such cannot be collected, by arrest up to 3 months.

Warsaw, October 8, 1940

Deputy Chief of District Warsaw-City  
(signed) Leist.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

By way of preventing the insolent behavior on the part of a portion of the Polish population, I herewith direct, as follows:

1. Polish citizens of both sexes are duty bound to get out of the way of representatives of German authority, insofar as the latter are recognizable by uniform or armband. The streets belong to the victors and not to the vanquished.





2) Polish citizens of the male sex are duty bound to salute all leading state, party and military dignitaries by removing the headgear.

3) Poles are forbidden to use the German salutation of raising the right arm and saying "Heil Hitler".

4) In stores and markets representatives of the German authorities, their families and all German citizens must be served first and after them only the vanquished.

5) Wearing of Polish school uniforms, caps with emblems, etc., as well as the wearing of Polish state insignia by Polish railway and postal functionaries is forbidden.

6) All and sundry and especially young people are forbidden to assemble in streets and at street crossings.

7) Anyone accosting or molesting German women and girls shall be exemplarily punished.

8) Polish women accosting or soliciting Germans shall be delivered to houses of prostitution.

9) All vehicles and bicycles must be equipped after dark with headlights and red tail-lights. Violators of this order are liable to punishment, whereas the bicycles shall be confiscated. Until the lights are turned on after dark, the vehicles and bicycles must be wheeled and not ridden.

10) Directions issued by the National Socialist Motor Drivers' Corps (Auxiliary Traffic Police) must be implicitly heeded. Traffic regulations shall be published in the immediate future. Those among the Poles who failed to understand thus far that they are the vanquished and we the victors and who shall violate the above regulations, will incur most severe penalties.

Toruń, October 27, 1939.

The State Police Director  
(signed) Weberstedt

"Thorner Freiheit" (Toruń Liberty), Friday, October 27, 1939.

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#### NOTICE OF THE POLISH POPULATION.

It became obvious in the course of the last few months, that a portion of the Polish urban and rural population displayed a behavior, from which a definite conclusion may be drawn that it was unwilling to submit to German order and discipline. The aforementioned behavior compels the Party to apply educational measures.

Accordingly, the following regulations are being imposed upon the entire Polish population:





1) All Germans residing in the County of Ostrowo, who are recognizable either by a uniform, or a party emblem, or the "Volkstum" badge or the swastika must, in the future, be saluted by the Polish population by removal of the headgear and if no headgear is being worn by a bow of the head. It goes without saying that this regulation applies as well insofar as the German armed forces are concerned.

2) Poles are most sternly forbidden to wear emblems of any kind.

3) Poles are forbidden to use the German salutation.

4) Poles are forbidden to walk in groups of 3 or 4 men on the sidewalks. It is required that the right of way be yielded on the sidewalk to Germans, recognizable by uniform or emblem, as is due them, as Germans.

5) Poles, who in the future shall ride bicycles or wheel hand carts on sidewalks will be punished by police measures.

These regulations are effective at once and Party formations (S.A., S.S., N.S.K.K.) are authorized for the purpose of assisting the police in enforcing these regulations, to exercise special control.

Ostrowo, June 10, 1940.

NSDAP District Command Ostrowo  
(signed) Delang, District Chief

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Instances of assaults on German soldiers committed by the Polish population necessitate the applying of the following measures:

1. Provocation or attempted provocation shall be repelled by instantaneous use of arms.

2. In the event the perpetrator is not surrendered by the Polish population within 3 hours, ten Poles shall be shot.

Sochaczew, March 6, 1941.

Eastern Army Command.

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(Mark VDA)

Our attitude with regard to the  
question of Poles in the Reich.

The Reich SS Director and Chief of the German Police, acting under orders issued by Reichsmarshal Goering, directed - among other things - that all male and female workers of Polish nationality are to wear plainly displayed on the right breast of each garment a cloth badge, as above reproduced, in full size. The badge is to be firmly sewn to the garment.

We are witnessing at present the birth of our national Reich and are fully aware of the fact that in times to come nationally alien elements shall be dwelling in large numbers within our living space. In addition





thereto, national questions became critical issues all through the Reich, because of the employment of Polish farm and industrial labor. A national Reich can last forever only if every German maintains a nationally conscious attitude and settles all of these problems for himself. Laws can only help in regulating the symbiosis. The intuitive and fearless attitude of every single individual constitutes the most important element. The people at large must, therefore, be enlightened to the fullest possible extent as to the dangers involved by living together with people of alien nationalities.

It is, therefore, necessary to use every opportunity for spreading information, that is, to call attention over and over again to the outrages perpetrated by the Poles against our German nationals and to urge caution in dealings with Polish labor.

Poles have now come to us as farm and industrial laborers, as well as prisoners of war, because we are in need of their labor. Whoever has any official dealings with them must be fully aware of the fact that the Pole's hatred of the German is today far more violent than ever before, that the Poles have much greater experience in the national struggle than we possess and that they still hope to be able to build, with the assistance of the powers which are our enemies, a new and greater Poland.

The subservience, which the Pole displays towards the German peasant is only cunning. His friendly disposition is a fraud. Caution should be exercised in every direction, as otherwise a Polish conspiracy and possible espionage might be aided and abetted.

Above anything else, there should be no intercourse of any kind whatever between Germans and Poles. Germans! Be proud and never forget what the Poles did to you! And if any should say to you that his Polish laborer was a decent man, tell him: anyone nowadays again knows some decent Pole, just as in former times anyone used to know a decent Jew!

Our national unity is at stake! Above anything else beware that no ties be established through a community of religion. Our peasants, unfamiliar as they are with national struggles, consider a Pole, who consistently greets them with the salutation: "Praised be the Lord Jesus Christ" a decent man and return the salutation, by responding "For all eternity, Amen". Poles who arrived with nothing but the clothing they wore, received from the peasants to whom they were assigned underwear and wearing apparel. These they subsequently sold to some Pole in the vicinity and spent the money thus obtained for tobacco. Groups of Poles on highways, who were dispersed by the police, congregated again on the next street corner. Keep watching whether the Poles write long letters to their folks at home. There were instances of food articles having been sent from Poland, pursuant to such letters from which it may be imagined what those Poles had written home. Give them no cash money! In a peasant household, where the housewife is about to be confined with her third child, there is no other help except one Polish girl. In cases of this kind you should mobilize your community welfare service.

Germans! The Pole is never your comrade! He stands beneath any fellow-German, be it on your farm or in your work-shop. Be just, as the German always is, but never forget that you are a member of a race of masters!





The German army is conquering for us a Europe-wide peace. We are responsible for the peace in the new and greater Germany. The symbiosis with nationally alien peoples will lead repeatedly to showdowns along national lines and these contests you, as Germans, must fight through to win!

National Alliance for Germanism Abroad  
Provincial Council, Berlin  
W. 50, Motzstrasse 46.





To Mr. (Mrs.)                      at Leslau

For reasons of public safety you are herewith being expelled, effective at once, from the territory of the German Reich. The order of expulsion applies as well to all members of your family, to wit.: .....

Within 20 minutes after receiving the present order of expulsion, you and all members of your family have to be assembled, ready for travel, in the street in front of the house (entrance door). Any orders of police officers must be implicitly obeyed. You are permitted to take along:

- 1) complete set of warm clothing
- 2) not more than one woolen blanket per person;
- 3) provisions for several days;
- 4) cups, knives, forks, etc.;
- 5) personal documents and birth certificates;
- 6) not more than Zł. 100.- of Polish currency per person;
- 7) one suitcase with essential wearing apparel.

It is prohibited to take along:

- 1) securities of any kind;
- 2) valuable articles of any kind made of silver, gold and jewelry;
- 3) furniture of any kind;
- 4) household pets: dogs, cats, birds, etc.

Locking of wardrobes and of doors and taking along of keys is severely prohibited.

Round seal with the German eagle.  
(signature illegible)

In some of the counties of the General gouvernement the Polish village mayors, selectmen and clergymen were ordered by the occupation authorities to sign the following bi-lingual declaration:

To the officer commanding the police and S.S. in District .....  
Field Office.

DECLARATION.                      I was informed that some of the inhabitants of my community have been refusing to discharge the obligation imposed upon them by the authorities, for instance in connection with supplying the cattle quota. I am fully aware of the fact that such behavior constitutes a serious offense against the authorities and should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. In view of the fact, that I am being released from arrest as of today, or that I am not being put under arrest at all, I herewith pledge myself to use all of my influence to have the inhabitants of my community scrupulously carry out in the future any and all instructions issued by the German authorities. Furthermore, I pledge myself to report to the German police station supervising my own community, the names of all persons who should oppose and sabotage the orders of German authorities. I solemnly promise to forbear myself any and all activity which might be ~~unduly~~ detrimental





to the respect due to German authorities. (Additional clause for the clergy). I shall also bring to bear all my pastoral influence along the lines of the present declaration and shall in particular from the pulpit announce to and admonish my congregation conscientiously to comply with orders of the German authorities and I shall also call their attention to the penalties they might become liable to as a result of non-compliance with said orders".

Signatures: (village mayor) (clergyman)  
(Certified by )

To Mr.

Pursuant to the order of the District Commissar of the County of Sochaczew, Board of Provisioning and Agriculture (Bezirkslandwirt) at Zyrardów, dated July 25, 1940, the quota of grain apportioned to your community must be delivered to the Cooperative "Rolnik" (Farmer) at Zyrardów on the following dates:

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| a) bread grain:      | 50% during the month of August             |
| (rye and wheat)      | 20% by the end of October                  |
|                      | 30% by the end of December;                |
| b) grain for fodder: | 50% between August and the end of December |
| (barley and oats)    | 50% by the end of February                 |

In the event the order concerning the delivery of the quota by the grain producers is not complied with, or in the event of sabotage, thrashing machines shall be installed in the refractory localities and all grain therein thrashed under the supervision of the S.S., or else held in safe custody pending disposal by the Governor General.

Responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance and subject to arrest by the Gestapo are: 1) all clergymen, 2) teachers, 3) owners of large farming properties, 4) four or five farmers in every village, 5) selectmen, 6) the village mayors.

As one directly concerned in the matter you are being apprised herewith thereof.

Village Mayor

Generalgouvernement  
District of Kraków  
Agricultural Commissar at Limanowa  
District Commissar's Office at Nowy Sącz.

Limanowa, March 1, 1941

PUBLIC NOTICE

The persons hereinafter listed (follow 24 names) failed to comply with orders issued and repeated time and again by the German authorities in re delivery of grain quotas apportioned to them and by their obstinate disobedience they incurred the displeasure of the authorities. They were, therefore, declared evicted from their farms. Together with their families they must vacate them by March 15, 1941, and surrender them without any compensation whatever, together with the entire stock and implements to another farmer.





I am, accordingly, once again admonishing and warning all farmers to surrender in full the grain quota apportioned to them, as otherwise they would incur the same penalty.

Agricultural Commissar  
(signed) Dr. Neumann

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Mass evacuation of the village of Dobron,  
County of Lask, province of Łódź

On April 27 (1941), soldiers armed with handgrenades surrounded the entire village, lighting it up with searchlights, so that escape was very difficult. Many shots, fired at those who attempted to escape, were heard. I was urring across fields and meadows when suddenly the beam from a searchlight caught me and bullets began to whistle all around. I did not lose my presence of mind and dropped into a water-filled ditch, in which I remained hidden for several hours. At 2 a.m. soldiers, proceeding with great caution, surrounded a number of farm houses listed beforehand and selected for evacuation. The listing was partially prepared one month before the evacuation date. The farm houses listed were mostly adjoining and they were to be combined into one holding; together with the listing, the plan and the date of evacuation have also been determined.

The people, awakened out of sound sleep, were almost senseless. Those who offered resistance or were slow, were mercilessly beaten. Whoever refused to abandon his homestead came before a drum-head court marshal; in this way 2 women and several men were shot on the spot. The evacuees were permitted to take along only the most essential chattels. The soldiers, devoid of any and all humane feelings, refused to permit pillows to be taken along for the children. All evacuees were lodged in a factory building at Łódź, where conditions of sanitation were appalling. Young people received injections and were carried off to Germany. Children were dying off wholesale from meningitis. Adult people fell victims to dysentery and the aged to exhaustion. Money to the last penny and other valuables, such as rings, watches, materials of any kind and food, were taken away from everyone. For three weeks the evacuees were abused in every imaginable manner and treated like criminals, all the time on the verge of starvation. Bitter coffee, a small helping of boiled turnips and a slice of bread constituted the daily food ration. Broken in health and spirit the evacuees were deported to the Generalgouvernement in closed railway cars, reeking with nitrogen fumes. Little children, unable to endure the ordeal, were dying off under symptoms of lividity. Stern orders were issued to apprehend those who managed to escape and to deport them as laborers. Many were caught, first to be imprisoned and then carried off to Germany.

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Characteristic incident of the evacuation of the village of  
Kluski, township of Klonowa (Sieradz)

July 3, 1940, was an unusual day for the inhabitants of the village of Kluski. At dawn, while the village was still sound ~~was~~ asleep, several motorcars, filled with gendarmes and S.S. detachments, arrived from Sieradz. One motorcar stopped in our village, whereas the others proceeded to the neighboring locality.





Out of the car emerged S.S. troopers, gendarmes and a commissar, who forthwith surrounded the village with his men and fired several shots. The people on awakening began to escape yelling that evacuation was to take place. Some were running around in a daze.

The commissar began his brutal work with the farm owned by P., ordering the family to dress quickly and come out within 30 minutes. The family consisted of 10 people; one gendarme was posted at their farm to guard the people and their belongings. He refused to permit taking of bedding and underwear along. The commissar meanwhile proceeded to the farm owned by R., who himself is detained in a war prisoners' camp. The family consisted of a mother and two children, the youngest half a year old. The mother begged the commissar, with tears in her eyes, for permission to take a pillow along for the infant. The commissar gruffly replied: "infant, hell", and twice kicked the mother, hitting her at the same time with an oaken club. The woman collapsed in a faint. After she regained consciousness, the commissar had her taken to the garden, where all the evacuees were to be assembled. The commissar, smiling happily, proceeded to the next farm owned by the M... family, who in the meanwhile managed to hide. A search for them proved fruitless. At the same time one person from among those held at the place of assembly, also succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the guard, whereupon a paroxysm of fury seized the soldiers. They began to belabor all and sundry, regardless of age and sex, with oaken clubs, whooping their victims with curses and vile names.

The fiends, however, were not satisfied and proceeded, instead of the promiscuous beating, to mete out "just" punishment, depending on the power of endurance of the given tortured victim. I am unable to describe all that took place in detail and I am afraid that the readers simply would not believe me that people in Europe should be capable of such acts. From my observations I came to the conclusion that in the Germans the force of animal instincts submerged their "human nature"; cruelly to abuse their defenseless and helpless victims, seems to give them the keenest of delight.

The torture chamber was set up in the entrance hall of a farmhouse, where the victims were called in one by one. I did not see them being tortured because the door was being closed after each victim. I only heard the groans of the tortured and saw how they looked after emerging from the torture chamber. The first victim was the evacuee P... who, after coming out, reeled half-conscious and after dropping into a sitting posture, leaning against the fence of his homestead, said: "I never thought that there were such people in this world". He was unable to utter another word. The next victim was his brother-in-law, who came out with a broken arm and all covered with blood. Women were being carried out from the hall unconscious, beaten black and blue, covered with blood. The martyr heroine of the day was Miss K... Upon being dragged out from the hall she looked at her companions in misery and seeing tears in their eyes said: "In the name of the Holy Mother, people why do you weep? The devil will take them anyway". Upon hearing her words, the executioners became infuriated; she was beaten unconscious in front of all the people and after she fainted she was drenched with water. The sight made a ghastly impression on the evacuees. Selectman B... interrupted the torturing of Miss K... by saying to the executioners: "She is a human being and not a brute". He wanted to say something more, but could not. The soldiers jumped on him and his sons and I do not know what would have happened, were it not for a motorcar coming along just then, on which the evacuees were loaded.





Only for oral announcement.

Duties of men and women workers of Polish nationality during their stay in the Reich

To every worker of Polish nationality the Greater German Reich gives employment, bread and wages. In return the Reich demands that everyone should conscientiously perform the work assigned to him and accurately comply with all the rules and regulations in force. The following specific regulations are binding upon all the men and women workers of Polish nationality in the Greater German Reich.

- 1) It is severely prohibited to leave the locality of residence.
- 2) During hours when sight-seeing in the locality of residence is not permitted by the police authorities, it is also prohibited to leave one's living quarters.
- 3) Using of public means of locomotion, for instance railroads, is permitted only by special authorization to be issued by the local police authorities.
- 4) All men and women workers of Polish nationality are duty bound to wear continually the badges issued to them, sewn firmly to the right breast of their garments.
- 5) Whoever works in a slack fashion, gives up his work, incites other workers, leaves the locality of his employment without permission, etc. shall be punished by forced labor in a correctional labor camp. Acts of sabotage and other ~~serious~~ serious violations of labor discipline will be severely punished, the lowest penalty being internment for several years in a correctional labor camp.
- 6) Any intercourse with the German population and in particular attending theatres, motion picture houses, dances, restaurants and churches jointly with the German population is prohibited. Polish workers are permitted to dance and consume alcoholic beverages only in taverns specifically reserved for their use.
- 7) Sexual intercourse with German women or men and any advances made to them for immoral purposes is punishable by death.
- 8) Any infraction of the rules and regulations issued for civilian workers of Polish nationality will be punished in Germany. No deportation to Poland will take place.
- 9) Each and every Polishman and woman worker must at all times bear in their minds that they came to Germany to work of their own free will. Anyone working satisfactorily will receive his just deserts. He, however, who works negligently and fails to comply with the regulations shall be sternly dealt with, particularly in war times.
- 10) It is severely prohibited to discuss or to write about these regulations.

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Return from Magdeburg.

A group (24) of Polish laborers, coming back from work on public projects in Germany returned by transport from Magdeburg to Warsaw on August 21, 1941. One of the group related the following experiences:





In November, 1940, I was - together with a number of others - carried off to work at Magdeburg. We were put to work in a foundry. There were 3,700 Poles alone employed there. Under the supervision of German experts were manufacturing bombers, bombs and ship parts. The working conditions were terrible. We arose each morning at 4 o'clock. At 4:30 a.m. we were given breakfast consisting of 1/2 liter of black coffee without sugar and 12 dekagrams of bread, the bread ration to last us for the entire day. At 5 a.m. we already had to be at the shop, being escorted there by a convoy of soldiers. Work continued till 1 p.m., at which hour came a 40 minute recess for dinner. The latter consisted of soup, as a rule made from turnips or beet leaves. Then work again till 8 p.m. and return to the barracks, under convoy of soldiers with fixed bayonets. For supper again a portion of black coffee without sugar or bread. Before 9 p.m. radio news were read to us, whereupon we went to bed. We slept without bed linen on paillasses, made of paper and ~~stuffed~~ stuffed with sawdust.

For each two weeks of work we were paid 77 RM, from which amount 62 RM were deducted for our keep. A city tax of 11 RM was deducted for the privilege of going sightseeing in the city. We were unable to buy anything with the money we had left over, because we had no ration cards to which only the Germans were entitled.

On Sundays we could go out for 2 hours, this privilege requiring a special permit. Being late in returning deprived one of the right to go out in the future.

All the Poles in Germany have badges distinguishing them from the rest of the population. The badge consists of a yellow square with a purple border and the letter "P" in the center and it had to be worn on the right coat lapel.

A Pole is a human being, the sight of whom makes the eyes of the Germans shine with malice.

Any and all amusements, such as motion pictures, cafés, restaurants are prohibited to the Poles. Once in every five weeks every Polish workman can visit a prostitute, which - as everything else in Germany - is to be had only on ration cards. Such card costs 5 RM and with the card the workman receives the address of a prostitute, from whom he must secure a receipt.

We are now returning home after having been declared unfit for work by physicians. Almost all of us are suffering from tuberculosis.

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On November 17, 1941, detachments of S.S. and gendarmery began at 6 a.m. herding together the population of the village of Pruszków in the Wólczany Woods. As no one knew the purpose of the action, all were, of course, greatly worried. Children, who were also being driven along, wept aloud. Although the people were told that within a few hours they would return to their homes, they were prepared for the worst. In a clearing the crowd was arranged in a semi-circle and youngsters below 18 years of age, as well as old people, were permitted to go. No smoking or holding of hands in pockets was allowed, probably for the purpose of enhancing the solemnity of the occasion. In the back of the semi-circle of people stood detachments of the S.A. and at intervals were posted policemen armed, as for action. In the meanwhile almost all the German colonists from the neighborhood had arrived. There arrived also motorcars carrying military and police officers, officials of the county authority and representatives of the German middle class from Łask, the county seat.





In front of the semi-circle formed by the Poles, the Selectman of Pruszków and some Volhynians erected a sort of a fence from stakes and banked straw on both sides of it. When this chore was accomplished a motorcar covered with a tarpaulin drove into the clearing. Out of the car emerged an armed escort brutally dragging forth 5 men condemned to death. The County Commissar took up his post in the center of the clearing and began to read the sentence of death in German. An interpreter translated it into Polish. His manner of reading the sentence was highly offensive and the contents were both insolent and merciless.

"Listen, you Poles! On August 28 a German farm at Dobroń was set afire, several stacks of grain were burned throughout the County of Sieradz and near Łódź, a German-owned farmhouse went up in flames, a Polish farmhand perishing in the fire. Lately several stacks of grain were set afire at Marzenin. In retaliation for all these criminal acts perpetrated by a Polish band, 10 inhabitants of Marzenin will be shot. Polish criminals are burning and destroying bread prepared for the German army, which is marching victoriously onward. By destroying that bread you are trying to stab the army in the back. But remember that this very army will turn its wrath against you and will punish you without mercy. The Polish band, a band of brigands and incendiaries will be exterminated ruthlessly. You Poles better remember that if you continue to break the laws of Germany and do not subordinate yourselves to us in every respect, Germany's punishing hand will reach every single one of you".

After the County Commissar finished reading the condemned men were tied with ropes around the middle and made to stand with their backs to the public. None of the condemned men was recognized as having been among those arrested at Marzenin on the charge of arson of the stacks. They were all strangers, young men not known in these parts of the country at all. They were going to their doom like automatons. Judging from appearances they all had been tortured and abused, one of them practically was unable to walk and was staggering on his legs. The youngest of them, realizing what he was facing, began to yell: "Men - save me. What am I dying for? I am innocent". The crowd stood passive, completely petrified. The firing squad finally shot a salvo and 5 men dropped dead. After a short while only four more men were dragged forth from the motor truck, all of them elderly, well fed, robust, looking well and showing no marks of beatings. They too were not recognized by anyone. They were ordered to kneel down on the bodies of their predecessors. One of the four began frantically to yell in German: "Brothers, you are spilling your own blood. Brothers, I am dying by your hands". At last the salvo rang out and finished the doomed men's life. A few Poles were then ordered to take the corpses away. They saw that the bodies of the executed men showed, for the most part, marks of fiendish tortures, by blows one upon the other. On one of the dead the flesh was gangrened and falling off in shreds. In the motor truck the 10th condemned man was stretched out practically dead. He was finished off with rifle butts and the corpses of the other victims were piled high on top of him. It has also been ascertained that among those executed were two Germans and the one man's name who appealed for mercy, on the plea of blood brotherhood, was reported as Krause. When the Polish women started to faint during the execution, the S.A. troopers yelled at them: "Polish bandits, Polish savages, pests. It serves you right. Let it be a lesson to you, that it is forbidden to destroy German bread".

Among the crowd of Poles only one old woman was heard to say: "May God receive you, as the martyrs you have been".





After the execution the Poles went back to their homes depressed and broken in spirit. The Germans were singing hilariously and by their joy and laughter hurt perfidiously the feelings of the hapless witnesses to the crime.

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Chief of the Warsaw District

March 7th, 1941.

ORDINANCE

A German, Igo Sym, director of the Warsaw Theatre, was shot to death this morning in his own apartment by a Pole. In connection with this foul crime I do herewith ordain for the territory of the City of Warsaw, as follows:

- 1) the putting under arrest of a substantial number of hostages;
- 2) an immediate order, prohibiting artistic performances in Polish theatres, motion picture houses, restaurants and all other amusement resorts up to and including April 1, 1942;
- 3) curfew hour for Poles until further order, between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.;

In the event the identity of the murderer is not disclosed, to the German authorities within 3 days, the hostages will be shot.

This ordinance becomes effective with the moment of its publication.

Warsaw, March 7, 1941

(signed) Dr. Fischer, Governor

